Power BI Table Positioning – Detailed Notes (Hinglish)

Power BI mein tables ka sahi positioning karna bahut important hota hai, especially jab tumhara data model bada hota hai.  
Yeh positioning tumhe data model ko samajhne, maintain karne aur DAX errors se bachne mein help karta hai.  
Neeche sabhi positioning types ko samjhaya gaya hai:

# 1. Star Schema Positioning

⭐ Ye sabse preferred aur optimized layout hota hai Power BI ke liye.  
⭐ Ek central Fact Table hoti hai jise multiple Dimension Tables surround karti hain.  
⭐ Simple aur clean model hota hai, fast performance ke saath.

🧠 Example Layout:  
 Customer  
 |  
Product — FactSales — Date  
 |  
 Region

# 2. Snowflake Schema Positioning

❄️ Ye Star Schema ka extended version hota hai jisme Dimension Tables ko bhi aur Dimension Tables se link kiya jata hai.  
❄️ Zyada normalization hota hai – matlab data redundancy kam hoti hai lekin complexity badh jaati hai.  
❄️ Performance thodi slow ho sakti hai Star ke comparison mein.

🧠 Example:  
Product Table → Category Table → Department Table  
Customer Table → Geography Table → Region Table

# 3. Flat Table (Single Table Model)

📄 Ye tab hota hai jab saara data ek hi table mein hota hai, bina kisi relationship ke.  
📄 Chhoti reports ke liye theek hai but scale hone par maintain karna mushkil hota hai.  
📄 DAX likhne mein flexibility kam milti hai.

🧠 Example:  
Sales Table with: SalesID, Date, CustomerName, ProductName, Region, SalesAmount (sab ek hi jagah pe)

# 🧠 Best Practices for Table Positioning:

- Fact Table should be at the center in your model view.  
- Dimension Tables should be placed on the top and sides.  
- Avoid creating circular relationships – always keep one-directional flow.  
- Maintain a clean layout – similar tables ek side mein rakho (e.g., all Time tables ek taraf).  
- Keep Bridge Tables between two related tables (usually at the center line).

# 📊 Visual Hierarchy Suggestion:

Top Level: Dimension Tables (Product, Customer, Date, Region)  
Middle Level: Bridge Tables (if any)  
Bottom Level: Fact Tables (Sales, Transactions)  
Side/Helper: Utility Tables (for filters, sorting, etc.)

# 📋 Summary Table

Positioning Type | Description | Use Case  
-----------------|-------------|----------  
Star Schema | Center Fact Table with surrounded Dimensions | Best for performance & clarity  
Snowflake Schema | Dimensions linked with sub-dimensions | Use when hierarchy needed  
Flat Table | All in one table | Small models or imports  
Bridge Table Position | Between two dimensions | To resolve Many-to-Many  
Helper Table Position | Side of model | For slicers & logic